

# CHINA



# MAIL.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1878.

日六十月八年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTT, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Tottenham Street.  
PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.  
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BATES & BLACK, San Francisco.  
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—BATES & Co., Singapore. C. HENRIEN & Co., Malacca.  
CHINA:—MORSE, A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Canton, CAMERON & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDERLEY & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
Reserve Fund, \$1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
R. E. BELLIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.  
H. L. DABY, Esq. WILHELM KERNER, Esq.  
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EDWIN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Office of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.  
At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " " "  
" 12 " " 5 " " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND, \$150,000.

### THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

### THE CITY BANK.

### NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES of Interest ALLOWED on Deposits.  
On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits,  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

### THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

CAPITAL, \$2,750,000.  
RESERVE FUND, \$151,660.10.

### THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

### THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

RATES of Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

Besides conducting general Exchange Business, the Bank discounts local bills, payable in Hongkong, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.  
Present Rate of Discount for approved short sight acceptances, 5 per cent. per annum.  
Rates for Advances, according to terms required, may be ascertained on application.  
H. H. NELSON, Manager.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

## For Sale.

### RECENTLY ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE.

#### TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.  
French JAMS and JELLIES.  
MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, IN BOTTLES OF ONE POUND.

BUSCK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BROS'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TENMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,  
Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

## FOR SALE.

TWO AMERICAN and One ENGLISH Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, with BALLS, CUES, LAMPS, &c., Complete.  
Apply to

D. NOWROJEE,  
Hongkong Hotel.  
Hongkong, July 11, 1878.

## FOR SALE.

COKE and TAR in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.  
Apply to

GAS COMPANY,  
West Point.  
Hongkong, June 19, 1878.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 16th September, 1878, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 61, Wyndham Street,—

The whole of this HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

American-made Walnut Drawing-room Suite, Covered in Coffee and Maroon Rep.

Blackwood Carved Marble-top Centre Table, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, Chimney Glasses, Bronzes, and Ornaments.

Bronze Gasaliers and Gas Brackets, Hearth Rugs.

American-made Walnut Dining-room Suite, Covered in Green Leather; American-made Walnut Music Stand;

American-made Walnut Extension Dining Table.

American-made Walnut Marble-top Sideboard, with Glass.

Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Glassware, Plated Ware, and Clocks.

American-made Walnut Double Bedstead, Writing Desk, and Glass Bookcase.

American-made Walnut Marble-top Buffet with Glass and Marble-top Tables.

One American Cooking Range, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Saturday, the 14th Instant.

TERMS of SALE.—As customary.  
J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

## Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to notify that they have made such Arrangements in connection with their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, that they are now able to Guarantee the PROMPT Execution of Orders.

The Following GOODS Suitable for the present Season have just been received, from which an early Selection is requested.

THIN BLACK SUPERFINE, for Dress Suits.

FANCY BLACK and BLUE CASHMERE, MELTONS, &c., for Morning Suits.

HOME SPUN, FRIEZE, BEAVER, &c., for Ulsters.

SUPERFINE BEAVER, &c., for Light Overcoats.

HOME SPUN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Suits and Trousers.

EXTRA FINE TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Summer Suits and Trousers.

BLACK, BLUE, and COLOURED SERGES, for Suits.

CORDS, STOCKING-TWEEDS and CASSIMERES, for Riding Trousers.

UNIFORMS, LAOE, BUTTONS, &c., for H. B. M. Navy and U. S. Navy.

RULLOCH LADE'S SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

"S. B. H." The Finest OLD WHISKY, ever imported.

IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

Extra FINE ISIGNY BUTTER.

CHARCOAL and SPONGE FILTERS.

SILBER LAMPS for Kerosene, in large assortment.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS.

CORE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

Very FINE FRESH APPLES, for Box or per Dozen.

BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, September 8, 1878.

### CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after 1st SEPTEMBER, RETAIL SALES of the Company's Manufactures will be resumed at the REFINERY, East Point.

August 28, 1878.

## NOTICE.

THE CITY HALL LIBRARY and MUSEUM will be CLOSED to the Public from the 2ND to the 30TH SEPTEMBER NEXT. Residents wishing to refer to Books in the Library during that period can do so by Application to the Secretary.

By Order, H. L. DENNIS, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 29, 1878.

## WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN BARKEEPER of some years' Experience, for HONGKONG HOTEL.

Apply to THE LESSEES.

Hongkong, September 6, 1878.

### CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profit to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged.—Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

### HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) of the Profit reserved for Contributors may be arranged.—Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT, No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-TIDE ROCK BEACON, situated in the River Min 2½ miles N.N.E. of the Mangan Pass, will be taken down and Rebuilt.

A BOAT will be Stationed a short distance to the Westward of this danger, until the completion of the work: a Red Flag will be flown at the Mast-head during the Day, and a Red Light exhibited at Night from Sunset to Sunrise.

O. HANNEN, Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House, FOOCHOW, September 8, 1878.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to say that he intends VISITING AMOY and FOOCHOW, leaving Hongkong September 15th, and returning November 1st.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR BANGKOK.

The Steamship "MADAGASCAR," TRIM, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 13th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 11, 1878.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The British Steamer "PALADIN," Captain PARKER, will load here for the above Ports, and will leave on THURSDAY, the 19th Inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer "EMUY," BLANCO, Master, expected here on the 15th Instant, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, September 11, 1878.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The Steamship "HESPERIA," PAULSEN, Master, will be despatched on or about the 15th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 29, 1878.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

The Steamship "SHUN-LEE," shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TANANIS," Commandant DE LA MARCELLE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 7, 1878.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Commandant LORMIER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 7, 1878.

## FOR LONDON.

The Steamship "STRATHLEVEN," Captain PEARSON, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th September.

The Strathleven has Superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVIS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 29, 1878.

## Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The 41 British Barque "CHARLOTTE ANDREWS," Captain FLORE, will load here, and have a quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, July 16, 1878.

## FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Barque "ATHENE," FINDLAY, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The 3/4 L. I. British Ship "BARTIE BIGLOW," FERGUSON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 12, 1878.

FOR PORTLAND.

The 41 American Ship "CENTENNIAL," BEANE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Ship "SUMNER R. MEAD," DIXON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Bark "LUTIE MOORE," HUDSON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 19, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Bark "ALBERT RUSSELL," CANVER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 19, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 British Bark "SARAH BELL," DIXON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 9, 1878.

FOR HONOLULU.

The 41 French Bark "MADEIRA," PATEAU, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 6, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The 41 British Bark "MOSS GLEN," CARSON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 2, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Bark "SILAS FISH," WILLIAMS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 30, 1878.

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## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

The members of Hongkong and Assaye Lodges, celebrated their Anniversary on Wednesday evening, by a splendid tea and entertainment, in their Lodge Rooms, Queen's Road East. The Rev. J. Henderson, who takes the deepest interest in the moral and spiritual welfare of the 74th, since their arrival in the Colony, occupied the chair. Over sixty sat down, and the presence of the fair sex infused a spirit of harmony throughout the evening's entertainment. After the brethren had partaken of the various delicacies, amply provided by the Caterers, Bros. Fairweather, Davidson, Laird, and McKee, who deserve the highest praise for their excellent arrangements, the cloth was removed, and Bro. Fairweather, W. C. T. Assaye Lodge, briefly addressed those present, thanking the Rev. Gentleman on behalf of the respective Lodges, for his promptitude in consenting to preside at their fifth and third Anniversary. The Chairman, in responding, said he felt the greatest pleasure in presiding at their first entertainment in Hongkong, and in the course of his humorous address, exhorted the members to persevere in the noble cause they had espoused; he was proud to see them united as a body in strength. He then related a brief history of the two lodges, and it was somewhat remarkable, the members of good standing in the Assaye Lodge, reckoned the number of their gallant regiment. After a more appropriate remarks, the Rev. Gentleman resumed his seat, amidst loud applause. A very amusing and interesting programme was then gone through, in which Bros. Fairweather, Auld, McGregor, and Burns, created great laughter with their choice selections of comic songs. Mr. J. Macinnon played various Cornet Solos in his usual masterly style, and Messrs. Paddon and Laird several pathetic duets on the violin and concertina. This concluded the entertainment, and the brethren, all standing, sang The National Anthem, after which they separated, having spent one of the most enjoyable evenings since their arrival in this colonial island. Communicated.

Police Intelligence.  
(Before C. V. O'Connell, Esq.)  
September 12, 1878.

**AN EX-ORING IN TROUBLE.**  
Pun Aho (ex-P. O. 25th), who was previously engaged in detective duty and was fined \$200 or 6 months' imprisonment on Dec. 19, 1876, was brought up for unlawful possession of a suit of police uniform, a hat and spurs buttons, the property of the Government. Such misdeeds of authority ought to have been returned as soon as he left from his elevated position, according to a departmental regulation duly read and translated to all Chinese peace-preservers. Defendant pleaded that his wardrobe was in the exclusive care of his wife, who had nursed the trappings apart only as a souvenir of the force—Sergeant Toomey, who appeared as complainant, and had it on the case while on the hunt for another, disapproved this theory, as he found the Government pants, &c., in a prisoner's box. Fined \$20, or two months' hard labour.

**VERY NOVEL AND STRANGE PLANS.**  
A marine hawker named Li Yau was charged with having made two free use of a pile of plank planks that did not belong to him. It appears that a carpenter in Wellington Street (Kwong King Foo) had about 800 plank planks piled up at his shop door; and he had the latest glance at it at about midnight last night. About 11 p.m. to-day he found that thirty-seven of the planks had been removed, and naturally he went after his timber. In a carpenter's shop in Gage Street, he found a ven of the planks, and he made affectionate inquiries regarding their antecedents. The master of the shop (Gage Street) alleged that he had bought the wood from a marine hawker; and also set guard over those planks and awaited enquiry. Shortly afterwards, the defendant was brought in by District Watchman 23, and the master of the Gage Street shop, who accompanied the prisoner, said, "This is the man who sold me the wood." The value of the wood is about \$80. The transaction was then described by the Gage Street carpenter. He knew nothing of defendant; but the latter came to him, saying, "Do you want any camphor or teak-wood?" On being assured that he had got a customer, he said the wood was on board a junk and he would bring it to the shop next morning. At 6 a.m. to-day the seven planks were lying opposite the shop. It was not, however, long after this that the planks were claimed by the Wellington Street carpenter, and the latter for defendant was proceeded with. One of the carpenters of the Gage Street shop having stated that he saw defendant and another man carrying these planks from the mythical junk, the case was remanded until Monday the 16th inst.

**AN UNPROFESSIONAL "GRAB."**  
Yau Ahan, described as a doctor, was charged with having unlawfully snatched a \$1-note from the hand of a young girl. Complainant, a girl of fourteen, was going up Ladder Street about noon to-day, when she felt a man snatch the note from her hand, and then she saw the defendant running away. The worthy doctor, however, was not steady on his "feet," and tumbled down the steps in a most undignified manner. Mr. F. da Silva, a Portuguese boy, witnessed the theft, and gave chase after the doctor, who tumbled down the steps and threatened to strike the boy in return. Da Silva stuck to him, however, and kept an eye on him, till the pursuit was taken up, and ended by a constable, who caught the doctor, and took the note from his hand. All this having been corroborated by the constable (meat Khn), the note was identified, and the case made complete. This unworthy doctor, who pleaded that the girl dropped the note, and that he merely picked it up, was then sent to hard labour for four months.

**ADMINISTERING A DRUG WITH INTENT TO ROB.**  
Wong Atai, a widow, appeared on remand charged with having administered a stupefying drug, and robbing a Chinese woman named Too Anui, in a house in Peel Street, on the 23rd ultimo.

The defendant's case was examined. She lived in the house. On the 23rd ult. she did not see complainant before 1; after that hour, she saw complainant, with two men; they had a feast, when one man left, and half an hour after the things were taken away, vomiting was heard. Complainant was sick, and the other man went out for an emetic; but as he did not come back, the defendant said he must have been taken up by the Police. On finding that a robbery had taken place, defendant said she was afraid that the man must have been a very bad man.

Inspector Lindsay stated that the Government has been in communication with the Chinese Authorities at Canton with reference to a man now in custody there, for his condition, but no reply has yet been received.

Mr. Ng Choy objected to a further remand being granted.

The Magistrate then remanded the case till to-morrow at 11 a.m., for the attendance of Dr. V. de la Horra, Superintendent of the Civil Hospital. Bail was allowed as before.

## SUPREME COURT.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Snowdon.)  
Sept. 12, 1878.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK v. KW K YUNG & Co., \$27,465.80.

The following special Jurors again took their seats:—Messrs. L. Beyer, E. B. May, P. A. da Costa, C. Kahn, M. C. do R. J. Rio, J. H. dos Remedios, F. A. Groblin.

The case was resumed to-day, when the Attorney General, for defendants, addressed the jury, stating that it was for them to say whether the client was or was not entitled to recover the three promissory notes, lodged as security for the \$20,000, on payment of that sum. They would have to say whether or not these promissory notes could rightly be regarded as security for other bills drawn under guarantee of the Bank Comptrollers. It might be contended that the Comptrollers were not a fully-authorized agent of the Bank; but this would be an argument, he alleged, that would be decided in law and would not be received by any unprejudiced mind. After stating the facts, the learned A. G. put it to the jury whether a man, writing as his client had done, was not the injured party. The first appeals to the Comptroller to this effect, and then to the Bank, and then to the Manager for the mode in which business was being done by the Comptroller; and, in curious phraseology, that "a horse is a horse and a stag is a stag, but why do you point to the stag and say it's a horse?"—the security for one account should have been the security for another. The A. G. next entered minutely into the circumstances, first from the defendant's point of view, and next from the Bank's standpoint. It ought to be remembered, he said, that the Comptroller (who was a partner in the Wing Tung (Ling) or his firm was indebted in \$45,000 to the Bank when the bill was executed. This Comptroller had been complimented on his shrewdness, and it was unreasonable to suppose that he would have done as the plaintiffs alleged he had done. No further security was asked for, and none other given for the \$20,000, than the guarantee of the Wing Tung (Ling). How could he do otherwise, when he was himself largely indebted to the Bank? The learned A. G. then read the three well-written letters from the defendant to the Comptrollers of the Bank, in which the Comptrollers before mentioned were made; and then together with other documents pointed out by the A. G., tended to show the truth of the defendant's case, and the improbability of the case for the Bank. It was for the jury to judge of the likelihood or otherwise of the stories told by either side; and the interest which the witnesses on either side might have to tell the truth would have to be considered. He then proceeded to show the slender grounds, which his witnesses had or a young man was not true. The fact in the case tended to show that the promissory notes were handed over to the bank when the bill was drawn on the 17th, as security for the \$20,000, and his clients were therefore entitled to their return.

Some discussion arose concerning the manner in which the Comptroller's account books were kept, on Mr. Haylar's objection to any imputation being cast or inferred from their appearance before some evidence by an expert was given. The A. G. contended that he had as much right to make any comment upon the appearance of a Chinese account book as upon an English book; the evidence of one's own eyes was as good as any other evidence. His Lordship supported the A. G., and promised to put both sides to the jury.

The learned A. G. concluded his remarks by saying that the suit was really the result of the Comptroller's action, and that it had resulted spite of the warning of the defendant. The jury would see from the letters that defendant had a real grievance against the Comptroller, for which, after fair notice, he was now fighting to obtain a remedy.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, spoke of the case as one of those Chinese commercial puzzles occasionally presented to Hongkong juries. The questions were, now, whether or not the three promissory notes in question were given as security for the draft drawn on 17th May now payable by defendants (\$20,000), or for the draft drawn on May the 4th and whether the Comptroller received them on his own behalf or as agent for the Bank. His Lordship then proceeded to state the facts of the case. His Lordship referred to the evidence of the manager of the Tin Tai, now bankrupt, and remarked that Wong Tung Hing (the firm of the Bank Comptroller) appeared in that witness's schedule as credit for \$139; which showed the many varied transactions in which these parties must have been engaged together. Referring to the plaintiffs' case, his Lordship observed that the charge made against the Bank Comptroller was one of the most serious character that could be made against a man in his position—viz., that of transferring a security from one account to another. The Bank Comptroller, however, persisted in his assertion that the promissory notes were deposited as security for the bills of May 4th. In reference to the discussion which had arisen regarding the books of the Comptroller, his Lordship put it that if the parties concerned were capable of wrongly diverting securities from one account to another, they would be capable of altering an account book.

The entries in question were explained by Mr. Haylar as annotations, and hence the fact that they were in smaller characters than the other entries; but his Lordship thought that the jury might fairly be left to judge of the book for themselves. The learned counsel for both parties had so fully explained the entries of the case to them, that he would not trouble them further.

The questions were then formulated, and the jury retired. On their return, they gave it as their unanimous opinion that the promissory notes were given as security for the bills of the 4th. This amounted to a verdict for the plaintiffs, it having been thus decided that the defendants had no claim on the notes.

Mr. Haylar applied for costs of special jury; granted.

Mr. Haylar, Q. C., was for the plaintiffs, instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller and Johnson; and the Attorney General, instructed by Mr. Denys, appeared for the defendants.

## THE RECENT DISTURBANCE AT NINGPO.

Ningpo, September 2nd, 1878.

To fully understand the late disturbance at Ningpo and its neighbourhood, it might be necessary to go back some years; but I only propose to deal with its immediate cause and actual facts. It may fairly be described as an anti-lekin demonstration. The chief lekin Collector of the Department of Ningpo lives in the city, and has the management of all the lekin offices in this prefecture. For many years complaints have been made of the severity of the lekin officers at the South Barrier Station, and serious disputes have taken place in consequence. Until a few weeks ago, an arrangement was carried out by which goods brought from Feng-hua to Ningpo paid lekin, but produce from Ningpo to Feng-hua was exempted; and it seemed that this arrangement was satisfactory to all parties. At the end of July, however, a new Collector was appointed who, probably with the assent of his superiors, reverted to an old practice of collecting lekin on the goods going from Ningpo to Feng-hua, also augmenting the rates on some articles brought from Feng-hua. As he supposed, these changes created dissatisfaction, and in August a dispute trifling goods. The wutcher having refused to pay lekin, was seized and carried away; but soon after was handed over to a boat going to Si Wu. The boatman who had made the capture, demanded that the man should be detained at Si Wu, threatening the resident of that place with serious consequences if his demands were not complied with. A plan of united action was afterwards arranged between the people of Feng-hua and Si Wu in case of difficulties with the authorities, and it was decided that they should go in a body to Ningpo and endeavour to obtain the abolition of lekin. In the meantime, however, the authorities of the lekin office at Ningpo endeavoured to settle the dispute by agreeing to abolish lekin on goods from Ningpo to Si Wu and Feng-hua, and also to reduce some of the other taxes complained of. The Si Wu people, apparently ignorant of the agreement which had been come to, prepared to carry out the original intention of visiting Ningpo. On their assembling at Si Wu they were informed of what had been done. The arrangement did not meet with their approval, and they insisted that the Si Wu men should go with them to Ningpo to demand the abolition of the lekin in that neighbourhood. They threatened the Si Wu men in case of refusal, and also the newly-arrived lekin Collector. On the 23rd August about 300 men assembled, and passed the night at a place called Li-shih, about 16 li from the south gate, and the following morning the Feng-hua men began to appear. Except a few farming tools, the men had no dangerous weapons; but their conduct and purpose were entirely peaceful. How many there were is not known, but probably not more than five thousand. The city gates were now closed, and preparations were made by the military in case of disturbance. Being thus shut out from the city, the men went and pulled down the lekin office and afterwards set fire to it, but carefully abstained from damaging other property. Some 200 or 300 of them afterwards managed to force their way in at the east gate of the city, and the gates were closed behind them. The two leaders were secured and taken before the authorities, when they stated that they and their companions were loyal subjects, and that all they had come for was to petition against the lekin. In the meantime two of the Feng-hua men received bayonet wounds in attempting to get up on to the walls where the examination of the leaders was taking place. The Taotai's chair was, later in the day, blocked by a crowd in a native journal, it is not true, that the Taotai was offered to his indignity by the Taotai and lekin Collector, passed freely amongst the people without insult being offered to them. On 24th August the T'ai, Ch'efoo and the Chin-shien issued a joint proclamation, of which the following is a translation:—

"The difficulties of the people are not unknown to the officials, but the lekin is established in all cities and provinces of China. The difficulties of the officials who have to administer the Government ought also to be known to the people. In reply to your prayer, we, the Mandarin, propose to exempt in future from lekin all articles which till recently have been exempted, and we will also petition the Provincial Authorities for a reduction to the old rates on those articles the rates on which have recently been raised. The people are further called upon to disperse, lest they break the laws."

The people, however, would not be content with less than the complete abolition of lekin, and on the 26th, the Feng-hua men, who had remained to secure the re-opening of the negotiations—before a satisfactory settlement had been come to. The same day they cleared out the city canals, was destroyed by some Fengpo "roughs," who also carried away 200 or 300 dollars. The Taotai the next day (28th) proclaimed the abolition of lekin, as demanded by the Feng-hua people. The Taotai said he should report his action to the Provincial Government, and cautioned the people against any further disturbance. He issued a second proclamation to reassure the residents of the tranquillity of the city. It should be stated that the Taotai took this course at the request of an influential deputation of gentry, and because he feared that the Feng-hua men might be joined by those of other districts. Moreover, the gates had now been closed two days, and the city's trade suspended for three days; the officials would be liable to be superseded. Assurances of pecuniary compensation were also given to the two wounded men, and it was promised that the two leaders should be released. The men then quietly dispersed. It was, as I have said, simply a demonstration against lekin, and the moderation and self-restraint displayed on both sides, might be held up as an example to Western nations. The Taotai throughout was calm and collected, and his conduct worthy of all commendation. There was no loss of life, and the destruction of property was confined to the obnoxious lekin office, the two boats and the building gutted by the Ningpo roughs.—Shanghai Courier.

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## A FEMALE SAILOR.

A romantic affair was brought to the notice of the magistrate of the Thames Police-court a day or two since, when the captain of the ship *Strathdon*, belonging to the White Star Line, playing between London and Australia, made application to his Worship. He was accompanied by a young woman of about eighteen or nineteen years of age, and he stated that this young woman joined his vessel at Sydney as an apprentice. She was then dressed as a boy, and represented herself to be a runaway apprentice from another vessel, and stated that she wished to get back to London. The new hand did duty as well as could be desired, and became rather a favourite with the ship's company. When the vessel had been out about forty days something occurred by which the captain's suspicions were aroused, and the sex of the young woman was discovered. Some female clothing was procured, and she was placed in apartments more suitable than the fore-cabin. The captain now stated that he himself right with his owners he wished to know whether the young woman could make a statutory declaration as to how she came on board his ship. Mr. Lushington said that he did not think that was necessary. No doubt if the captain went to the owners and explained the affair it would be all right. The account the interesting "youth" gives of herself is as follows:—About fifteen months ago she took it into her head, being then only seventeen, to go to New South Wales or Australia. She accordingly went out as an emigrant to Queensland, where she at once obtained a situation as barmaid; she received a letter from her mother whilst there asking her to return to her home, and enclosing her money to pay her passage to the United Kingdom. Instead of doing this she went and bought a regular "rig out" of masculine attire, and obtained a situation as second steward on board a steamer running short trips between Newcastle and Sydney. Here she continued two or three months, and did very well, no one discovering herself to be a girl. She then thought she would like to come to England, and that she might, as well, work her passage over as pay for it, so, instead of writing home to ask for her money to pay her fare, she sought and obtained a situation on board the *Strathdon*. She seems to have been very happy in the midst of her strange duties, and seems rather to regret that her escape was discovered. One of the officers of the vessel appears to be considerably smitten with the charms of his fair shipmate, and there seems very good reason to believe that their short companionship on board the *Strathdon* will lead to one of a life-long character.

## A NEW MOTIVE POWER.

(New York Times.)  
Mr. Chomel is an ingenious person who has devised a new method of propelling ships. The motive power which he proposes to use is furnished by the waves themselves. Scientific persons agree that there is an immense force developed by the motion of the waves, but they have been entirely unable to utilize it. Now, how Mr. Chomel, with a beautiful model and quantities of convincing drawings, which clearly demonstrate that the rolling motion communicated to a ship by the swell of the sea can be made to propel the vessel in any desired direction. The machinery by which Mr. Chomel's model is to be propelled is of the simplest description. It consists merely of a swinging platform, pivoted at the stem and stern of the vessel, and connected by a simple cog-wheel with the shaft of a screw propeller. Every time the vessel rolls, the swinging platform, in the effort to maintain its level, turns the propeller shaft. The more rapidly the vessel rolls, the more swiftly will the screw revolve, and the greater will be the speed developed. Thus, without the expenditure of a ton of coal, or the labor of an edging yard of canvas, Mr. Chomel's ship will roll across the Atlantic, and convert to its own profit the heretofore useless of the waves.

While no fault can be found with this invention, provided it is used only when the sea is in lively motion, it is obvious that it will be useless in a dead calm. If the vessel does not roll, the swinging platform will not move, and if the swinging platform does not move, the propeller will not revolve. There is, however, a plan which utilizes a force almost as powerful as that of the waves, and hitherto as completely neglected. There is a vast quantity of fat men in the world, and it is painfully evident that they have no clear idea what they are placed here for. The fat man is a mystery to himself, and his vague gropings after a cure solution are shown by his practice of associating himself with other fat men in clubs, and performing herculean feats of public overeating.

As has been shown, the vessel is propelled by the movement of its swinging platform. In rough weather, the waves will furnish the requisite motion. In calm weather the sea can be used with the best results. The fat man is so constructed by beneficent Nature that he can roll to an enormous extent without sustaining any injury, or over-heating his bearings by friction.

If six fat men, averaging 300 lbs each, were to be placed on one side of Mr. Chomel's swing platform, and allowed to roll gradually and regularly to the other side, the shifting of their weight would immediately depress the platform and cause an entire revolution of the screw. By rolling back to the other side, a like result would follow; and thus, even in the calmest weather, the vessel would be regularly and rapidly propelled. It is estimated that a fat man of the specified weight would thus develop the equivalent of no less than 1000 horse-power, and were they to be encouraged with cheap roast-birds, they would probably work up 1600 horse-power. I confess, they would be regarded as a complete auxiliary to the power of the waves. They are, in fact, needed, however, to make Mr. Chomel's invention a complete success, and there is no doubt that his "auxiliary fat men wave motor" will achieve far greater results than those which will be accomplished by the Kail motor.

The new invention will be sailed with the utmost joy by the fat men. Henceforth life is no longer for them a fat and foolish mockery. They know now that they were not made in vain. It was ages before men discovered how to loose the imprisoned energy of coal and train it for their service.

Five centuries more were needed before the promise and potency of fat men were fully comprehended. The day has at last dawned when the fat man takes his place among the great sources of mechanical energy, and renders it unnecessary for us to dread the future exhaustion of our coal mines.

## "UN FUX MALADE."

Under circumstances that savour somewhat of romance, a robbery of an extraordinary description was perpetrated recently in Paris, by Emile Leroux, aged about sixteen. He is now in custody in London, and is to be brought before Sir James Graham, at Bow Street.

Mr. Benoit, a Parisian jeweller, engaged Leroux, who, at the expiration of four days' service, signed indispositively, and by his own ring worked successfully on the sympathies of his master. So sincere was the sympathy of the jeweller for his employ that he provided him with sleeping accommodation in his own house of business. A makeshift bed either in or about the shop was provided for "the invalid," who retired to bed at the usual hour. While the family and visitors were engaged in the usual evening conversation, the robber, he immediately communicated with the police, but all efforts to track the robber were unavailing. Under the name of "Un Fux Malade" the star of this robbery was told in *Le Petit Journal*. Some days ago a French youth took up his quarters at an hotel and ran a rant in the vicinity of Golden Square. His mode of living, and the quantity of jewelry displayed aroused curiosity and suspicion. One of the waiters happened, by the mere chance, to take up *Le Petit Journal* having read the article "Un Fux Malade," he was convinced that the victim was none other than he who had robbed M. Bruguinot. The waiter spoke to the landlady on the subject, and by his direction communicated with Scotland Yard. Previous to the robbery, the prisoner was sent from Paris, and Leroux was taken before the magistrate at Bow Street. The following property was found in his possession:—17 gold watches, 17 gold bracelets, 67 gold rings, 17 diamond studs, 12 gold crosses, 7 neckties, 7 buttons, 13 gold pins, 6 gold seals, 3 gold rings, 1 string of pearls, several small gold pieces, and many miscellaneous articles.

The prisoner was valued at more than 20,000 francs. The price paid for the property was about current expenses. When before the magistrate Leroux offered no defence; he was preserved silence before both officers and Sir James Graham.

## A CHINESE GLOBE-TROTTER. PREFACE BY LI HUNG-CHANG.

(China Review, Vol. VII., No. 1.)

**環球地球新錄.** A New Record of a Voyage Round the World. In 4 vols. By Li H. Kwei, H. M. Maritime Customs. Shanghai, 1878.

A lady's letter is sometimes said to have its gist in its postscript. The gist of the book under review lies in its preface. Interesting as this book is, giving the shrewd observations of a Chinese gentleman who after travelling round the world writes to furnish his countrymen with a sort of Chinese Bradshaw or Murray, we suspect we have here after all but the leaveings of the report he furnished confidentially to his Government. Nevertheless such as we have it here is a *bona fide* attempt to encourage Chinese gentlemen, private or official, to make themselves acquainted with foreign countries, and a powerful help to widen the mental horizon of the Chinese people.

But the real importance of this work lies in the fact that it is headed by a Preface from the pen of H. E. the Governor-General of China, Li Hung-chang, a member of the Cabinet, and the foremost leader of the party of progress among Chinese statesmen. We see in this Preface of Li Hung-chang not only a commendatory review of the book, encouraging its circulation and deepening its effects, but a political manifest defining the attitude which, in Li Hung-chang's opinion, the Chinese Government in self-defence is compelled to assume towards modern civilisation.

Instead of reviewing the book ourselves, we prefer, therefore, to let H. E. Li Hung-chang speak, merely promising that the italics of the passage containing, in our opinion, the keynote of Li Hung-chang's policy, are ours. The following is a literal translation of the Preface:

"The second year of Kwang-sui (of the Ta Tsing dynasty, the year-star Jupiter) being in the sign ping-tai (1876), was the centenary of American Independence, whereupon the people of America established an Exhibition at the city of Philadelphia, collecting in a large scale, from all countries in the world, precious articles, ancient curios, articles of daily use, objects of natural history, fishes, animals and plants, and so forth. All these were systematically arranged in different classes, each having a separate space allotted. Apart from China, there were altogether thirty-six Empires taking part in this Exhibition, which is called the Great Centenary Exhibition, or the Competitive (International) Exhibition. The object was the study of natural objects, and the cultivation of friendly relations with neighbouring States. It was in accordance with the example set by Competitive (International) Exhibitions of Europe, that this present Exhibition was established.

At the recommendation of Mr. T'eh T'ui-lin, Collector of the Eastern Maritime Customs, Mr. Li Kwei, a native of Kiang-nan, proceeded to attend this Exhibition, travelled thence overland, a distance of over 10,000 li, he finally arrived at his place of destination. He visited the Exhibition and gave over four months to a detailed examination of it. During that time he also visited the capital, Washington, the cities of Hartford, and New York and so forth. When the Exhibition was over, he started from Philadelphia, crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and proceeding eastward visited in succession London, the capital of England, and Paris, the capital of France. Thence he crossed the Mediterranean, passed through the Suez Canal, traversed the Red Sea and returned to China, having passed en route Ceylon, Singapore, Saigon and Hongkong. There is a detailed record of all that passed during his whole tour. The entire trip covered a distance, by land and sea, of over 82,300 li and occupied, going and coming, a little over eight months.

We have here first one volume entitled "Description of the American Exhibition," two volumes of "Tourist's Sketches," and one volume forming the "Itinerary of a trip to the East," whilst there are appended to the work an Atlas of the Globe and a complete plan of the Exhibition, the whole work bearing the title "A new record of a trip round the world." To this work I have been requested to write a preface.

"Ever since international commercial relations were established, all the nations of the Far West continued from day to day, in mutual emulation, to display their mental cleverness and powerful talents. All the means of gaining wealth or power, as for instance rail-roads, telegraphs, carriages, ships, cannons, military weapons, and such like, are the result of mutual competition, each striving to the utmost to produce the very latest marvel. But in matters of commerce and trade the competition has been even keener. Without this [competition] a nation cannot possibly maintain its position. It is not merely a matter of custom and preference, but it is really a necessity of the times.

"In this work the abundance or scarcity of natural products, the ease or danger of means of conveyance, the success or failure of governmental measures, also the minuteness and dexterity in constructive mechanics, the coincidences and differences of individual disposition and local custom, are all minutely recorded. Whatever did not come under the actual observation of eye and ear, the author has passed over and left it unrecorded. The journey of Mr. Kwei was therefore by no means fruitless.

"China and foreign nations are at present in relations of amity, as if they were members of the same family. As to England, Germany, France and America the Chinese Government have already selected officers of high rank to reside in the capitals of these countries, and further a number of scholars have already been despatched to foreign countries to be educated there. The five continents may be interpreted to represent the several doors of one family dwelling opening into one courtyard, where the means of conveyance are unobscuring in motion on the lines of communication.

"If persevering students, really competent to investigate these subjects thoroughly, leave aside what comes short of the mark, and adopt as a pattern what is excellent, then indeed the benefits to the State will be exceedingly great. Finally, who does not know that there is not merely one class of subjects or one mode of production that would suffice for comparative study and imitation?

"In the fourth year of the reign called Kwang-sui, in the sign Mui-yin, the third month (April 1878).

(Signed.) Written by Li Hung-chang of Ho-li, by special Imperial Appointment, Minister of Commerce for North China, Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary of the Wen-hsi Palace, Vice-roy of Chih-li, Earl of Su-hi of the first rank, with hereditary nobility of the seventh rank."

A PERUVIAN chemist, Dr. Arosemano (reports *Advocate*) has succeeded in obtaining a magnificent dye from the violet or maroon Wais, corn of Peru, and this dye is said to impart the colour, odour, and taste of claret to all light white wines to such a degree that it is impossible to distinguish the coloured wine from real claret, without being in the least injurious to the health of the consumer.

## Quotations.

dorence, September 12, 1878.

O LUM New Patna, cash, \$612; a 615  
" credit, —  
" Old Patna, cash, 672; a 676  
" credit, —  
" New Benares, cash, —  
" credit, None  
" Old Benares, cash, 642; a 646  
" credit, —  
" New Malwa, cash, 755; a 775  
" credit, 780; a 780  
" Allowance Teela, 12; a 24  
" Old Malwa, cash, —  
" credit, —  
" Allowance Teela, —

## Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 3/8  
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/8  
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/8  
" credit, ... 3/8  
" Documentary, 6 months' sight, 3/8  
" Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 228  
" Aloutta, ... 228  
" Bangle, demand, ... 72  
" 30 days' ... 6.52  
" British Sovereigns, ... 6.52  
" Australian Sovereigns, ... 100  
" Silver, 17, dwt. B., ... 8  
" yoes, ... 12  
" Mexican, ... 12  
" Gold Leaf, ... 27.10  
" account, ... 8 to 9 p.c.

## Bazaar.

Hongkong Bank, 85 p.c. prem.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,600  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,575  
Anglo-Am. Assn., \$1,715  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$855  
North China Ins. Co., \$1,223  
I. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$250  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$250  
I. K. & W. Doak Co., \$28 p.c. prem.  
K. C. & M. S. Boat, \$12 p.c. prem.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$1,20  
China Coast St. Nav. Co., \$1,103  
Hongkong Gas Co., \$97  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65  
China Sugar Refining Co., \$160  
Japan Imperial Loan, \$104.  
Do. of 1877, \$105.

Temperature.  
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, September 12, 1878.  
Barometer—9 A.M. ... 29.950  
Do. 12 M. ... 29.874  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 29.870  
Thermometer—9 A.M. ... 85  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 80  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 83  
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 78  
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 75  
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 76  
Do. Maximum ... 89  
Do. Minimum over night ... 78



## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having this Day Purchased the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Book Debts, and Goodwill of the CHINA DISPENSARY hitherto carried on by Mr. W. BALL, will conduct and carry on the said Business (in connection with the VICTORIA DISPENSARY) on his own Account from this Date.

WM. ORUICKSHANK.  
Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA of Tokyo, Japan, has opened a Branch in this Port, and the Undersigned has been appointed their Agent in Hongkong.

HEROMICH SHUGIO.  
Office No. 4, Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, August 10, 1878. s619

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CHARTERED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.  
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. d613

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under his new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.  
Leases of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under his new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.  
Leases of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## To Let.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers, The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shelley Street.  
The BUNGALOW, No. 1, Old Bailey Street.  
Apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.  
House No. 7, Caine Road, at present occupied by The Hon. Cecil SMITH.  
DAVID SARSON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, September 2, 1878.

## TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on FRYA East:—  
FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of No. 2, FRYA East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.  
HOUSE No. 8, FRYA East. The whole House or in Flats, with immediate possession.

## As also,

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

## TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.  
For further particulars, apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

## TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, FRYA Central.  
Apply to  
TURNER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

## For Sale.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars and a Half per Part.

To be had from Messrs. LAY, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs. KILBY & WALKER, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## WARNING BOOKS.

WABERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, 31 each.

## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.  
STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
Also,  
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CAL-  
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th September, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. IRAQUADDY, Commandant GAVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 13th September, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DE POUEY, Agent.  
Hongkong, September 5, 1878. s614



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-  
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-  
AMPTON, AND LONDON DIRECT,  
ALSO  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship KHEDEVE, Captain J. D. STEWARD, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 21st September, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, September 9, 1878. s621

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th September. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, September 11, 1878. s61

## INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.  
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1806.  
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

THE SCOTCH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Fire Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

## INSURANCES.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

## INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Pootow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....104,000  
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....Tls. 754,000

Directors:  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. P. EVANS, Esq., C. LUGAS, Esq.,  
O. KNEES, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.

Secretaries:  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.  
London Bankers:  
Messrs. BARNES BROTHERS & Co.

Agenies in:  
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERTAKING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1878. s61

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island, Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Asia	8	Djornp	Dan. str.	880	Sept. 7	Meyer & Co.		
Bellona	4	Ahrens	Ger. str.	739	Sept. 9	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Bombay	2	Brit.	str.	749	Feb.	12 Kwok Acheong	Salgon	
Cebu	2	Juchusagari	Span. str.	250	Aug.	26 Russell & Co.		
Chiofo	2	Williams	Brit. str.	634	Sept. 9	Butterfield & Swire	S'wong, Amoy & S'hai	Sands, Ship To-morrow
China	4	Alderton	Brit. str.	1036	Aug. 27	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	K'loon Dock
China	4	Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	Sept. 1	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	Tug Flying Mails, 14th
Fame	3	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	Sept. 11	H. K. & W'poo Dook Co.	Marseilles, &c.	
Iraouaddy	5	Chauvalin	Foh. str.	2568	Sept. 11	Messageries Maritimes		
Kinchow	2	Brit.	str.	1035	Sept. 2	Melchers & Co.		
Lorne	4	McCulloch	Brit. str.	884	Sept. 4	Siemssen & Co.	Bangkok	To-morrow
Madagascar	2	Finn	Ger. str.	884	Sept. 4	Siemssen & Co.		
Mayenne	3	Yin Chun Yen	Anna str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong		
Norona	2	Brit.	str.	783	Sept. 11	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	
Olympia	2	Nagel	Ger. str.	1647	Sept. 8	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Orissa	4	Griseo	Brit. str.	886	Sept. 2	Hop Kee	Japan and Penang	19th inst.
Paladin	4	Parker	Brit. str.	1016	Sept. 6	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Salgon	K'loon Dock 15th daylight
Perim	4	Brit.	str.	791	Aug. 19	Soey Shing		
Quarta	4	Brit.	str.	48	Sept. 12	W. H. Ray		
Sea Gull	3	Roberts	Amer. str.	654	Sept. 10	Messageries Maritimes	Australian Ports	16th noon
Somerset	6	Green	Brit. str.	1758	Sept. 10	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Tanala	6	Marcelle	Foh. str.	589	Sept. 8	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports	16th noon
Yesso	5	S. Ashton	Brit. str.	286	Sept. 8	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	To-morrow
Yotung	2	Goggin	Brit. str.	762	July 15	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Sailing Vessels								
Albert Russell	3	Tarver	Amer. bge.	762	Sept. 11	Bonuco Co., Limited		
Alceas	3	Trall	Brit. bge.	398	Aug. 30	Horneo Company, Limited		
Aldebaran	3	Cole	Brit. bge.	418	Aug. 31	Carlowitz & Co.		
Angostura	4	Boysen	Ger. bge.	389	Sept. 4	Carlowitz & Co.		
Aristide	3	Lahaye	Foh. bge.	605	July 15	Olyphant & Co.	New York	
Athene	4	Findlay	Brit. bge.	476	Aug. 22	Siemssen & Co.	Yapalapa	
Balaury	3	Kimmond	Brit. bge.	596	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.	New York	
Benefactor	4	Hayden	Amer. bge.	1142	July 29	Meyer & Co.	London	Wanchai Pier
Bertie Biglow	7	Ferguson	Brit. sh.	380	Sept. 8	Wider & Co.		
Borneo	7	Shaw	Amer. sh.	374	Sept. 12	Russell & Co.		
Brema	2	Timpe	Ger. bge.	344	Aug. 18	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Brunette	2	Dow	Brit. bge.	368	Sept. 11	Landatein & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Catharina	4	Schultz	Ger. bge.	356	June 19	Rosario & Co.		
Centennial	4	Quaresous	Foh. bge.	379	Sept. 11	Siemssen & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Charles Monnet	2	Quaresous	Foh. bge.	379	Sept. 11	Siemssen & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	2	Quaresous	Foh. bge.	379	Sept. 11	Siemssen & Co.		
Civiale	2	Nissen	Ger. bge.	1220	Sept. 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Coeran	2	Brit.	sh.	915	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Cosmo	2	Brit.	sh.	1300	Aug. 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Dartmouth	2	Robertson	Brit. bge.	684	July 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
Darwin	2	Frederick	Brit. bge.	391	Sept. 9	Wider & Co.	Newchwang	
Dirigo	2	Staples	Amer. bge.	724	Sept. 8	D. Musso & Co.		
Kilgobeth Childs	2	Lindberg	Brit. bge.	273	Sept. 10	Carlowitz & Co.		
Emilio V.	3	Mirallo	Ital. bge.	282	Sept. 1	Melchers & Co.	Bangkok	
Esperance	3	Guillon	Foh. bge.	656	Sept. 4	Meyer & Co.	Haiphong	
Formosa	3	Schweer	Ger. 3m. sh.	542	July 11	Chinese		
Golden Spur	3	Farrell	Brit. sh.	353	Sept. 4	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Newchwang	
Goliath	4	Denizant	Slam. bge.	298	Sept. 9	Wider & Co.	Thientsin	Cleared
Hall Columbia	4	Bereton	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Captain		
Hawthorn	2	Mead	Brit. bge.	522	Sept. 3	Rosario & Co.		
Highlander	1	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	548	Aug. 29	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hotsupur	3	Shaw	Brit. bge.	484	Sept. 9	Wider & Co.		
Hyton Castle	2	Scott	Brit. bge.	270	Sept. 10	Siemssen & Co.		
Iphigenia	4	Green	Ger. bge.	1470	July 15	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Japan	3	Ottmann	Ger. 3m. sh.	240	Sept. 11	Captain		
Josephus	3	Rogers	Amer. sh.	817	Sept. 9	Chinese		
Jylding	3	Winther	Dan. bge.	132	Aug. 2	Meyer & Co.	Wanchai Pier	
Koror	3	Laub	Dan. bge.	880	July 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Lieke Perry	4	Hudson	Amer. bge.	416	July 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	
Lottie Moore	4	Pakeu	Foh. bge.	1500	Aug. 22	Messageries Maritimes	Calcutta	
Madeline	4	Brit.	sh.	1174	Aug. 11	Meyer & Co.	New York	
Maritime Union	7	Brit.	sh.	1174	Aug. 11	Meyer & Co.		
Mary Fraser	6	Dorset	Brit. bge.	821	Aug. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Minna	6	Dan.	sh.	549	Aug. 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Min-y-don	7	Leslie	Brit. bge.	522	Sept. 3	Rosario & Co.		
Moneta	7	Bisset	Brit. bge.	548	Aug. 29	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Moss Glen	4	Nichols	Brit. bge.	484	Sept. 9	Wider & Co.		
Nicolaus	2	Stilken	Ger. sh.	157	Sept. 11	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Northern Star	3	Wortley	Brit. bge.	827	Sept. 11	Chinese		
Paralos	3	Pasco	Foh. bge.	342	Sept. 7	Carlowitz & Co.		
Paul Marie	3	Gaillard	Foh. bge.	824	Sept. 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Peri	8	Luhns	Ger. bge.	276	Sept. 11	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Presto	4	Laddman	Brit. bge.	384	Sept. 6	Meyer & Co.		
Regent	2	Sowdoin	Amer. sh.	980	Aug. 31	Lee Hee Lee		
R. Hay	2	Nicolson	Brit. bge.	280	Sept. 11	Turner & Co.		
Rosie Welt	3	Welt	Amer. sh.	1378	Aug. 21	Captain		
Sarah Bell	3	Silfverparre	Swed. bge.	455	Aug. 29	Wider & Co.	Quinbon	P. & O. Whse
Sarah Bell	4	Dickburn	Brit. bge.	812	July 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Silas Fish	4	Williams	Amer. bge.	703	May 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	Cleared
San Charles Napier	3	Frenee	Brit. sh.	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Southern Cross	5	Hughes	Amer. sh.	1129	Aug. 29	Naval Storekeeper		
Stanfield	4	Dudley	Brit. bge.	570	Aug. 29	Naval Storekeeper		
St. Adresse	3	Leroy	Foh. bge.	590	Aug. 29	Naval Storekeeper	Manila	
Strathbearn	8	Anderson	Brit. bge.	1101	Sept. 2	Messageries Maritimes	Portland (Oregon)	
Sumatra	3	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.		
Summer R. Mead	4	Dixon	Amer. sh.	1117	July 16	Russell & Co.	New York	
Tok L.L.	2	Petersen	Ger. bge.	350	Sept. 8	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Trio	2	Bakker	Dutch bge.	268	Sept. 10	Siemssen & Co.		
Trowbridge	7	Stapledon	Brit. sh.	1287	Aug. 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Java	
Tyburnia	4	Golder	Brit. bge.	948	Aug. 19	Olyphant & Co.		
Varuna	3	Sachau	Ger. bge.	486	Aug. 22	Wider & Co.		
Venus	3	Ribeiro	Port. bge.	402	Aug. 22	Remedios & Co.		
WHEAMPOA								
Flensburg		Jacobsen	Dan. bge.	365	Sept. 12	Captain		
CANTON								
Amoy		Peters	Brit. str.	814	Sept. 6	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Fuyey		Orond	Chi. str.	920	Sept. 11	O. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Ningpo		Gass	Brit. str.	761	Sept. 11	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	